

COTTON CHATS

FROM

DRAPER COMPANY

pany have given the impression that our suit was not to be taken seriously, being somewhat in the nature of a "bluff" and only intended as a threat to prevent purchases of this competing mechanism. Anyone who has studied, or been conversant with our litigation for the past thirty-five years, could hardly credit such a supposition, for not only has it been continuous against infringers for that period, but also **aggressive, persistent, and almost uniformly successful.**

We print a letter from counsel sent at our request, to give us the exact particulars in this present instance. We submit that there is no evidence of delay on our part. It might be urged that we could have insisted on less delay by the defendant during the four years in which they were taking their proofs; but in this period they had practically ceased infringing, and we had no knowledge at that time that they would start afresh.

RICHARDSON, HERRICK & NEAVE,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

84 State Street, Boston. 80 Broadway, New York.

BOSTON, June 6, 1906.

DRAPER COMPANY,
HOPEDALE, MASS.

Gentlemen:—

The following are the facts concerning the progress of the litigation of the case of Draper Company v. American Loom Company:—

The Bill of Complaint was filed February 21, 1901.

The case was at issue June 3, 1901.

Complainant began taking its testimony June 18, 1901; the cross examination of complainant's witness was postponed from June 24th until September 10th, at the request of defendant's counsel.

Complainant's opening case was closed September 11, 1901.

From September 11, 1901 to November 4, 1905, a period of over four years, was occupied by the defendant in taking its proofs.

Complainant's rebuttal testimony was begun December 5, 1905, one month after the close of defendant's proofs and has been proceeded with at every available opportunity up to and including the present time. Over five hundred printed pages of testimony have been taken on behalf of complainants since December 5, 1905.

The case is only waiting for defendant's counsel to finish his cross examination of complainant's expert witness in order that it may be closed and ready for final hearing.

These facts show how diligent the complainant has been in pressing its case and the delays caused by the defendant.

Very truly yours,

J. L. STACKPOLE.

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We have called attention several times to the difficulty in properly boxing a large number of shuttles in shuttle-changing looms. The shuttles will necessarily vary somewhat, and when the box is set to receive the largest shuttle properly, the smaller shuttles will enter with less friction and receive more of a shock. It has been claimed that the shuttle-changing loom was vastly superior to the Northrop for cop-filling, but this bad boxing of shuttles is very liable to split cops; in fact, one of our experts noted some shuttle-changing cop looms where split cops were so numerous as to attract immediate attention. The weaver on these looms emphasized his disapproval by stating that it would take a "hay-rake" to carry off the waste.

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SCARCE LABOR.

A recent two months' tour of the South afforded a confirmation of the views long held by the writer regarding the scarcity of cotton mill labor. From Virginia to Alabama the mills were universally suffering from lack of help. Some were running full, but they were not usually getting full product as they could not insist on the highest possible efficiency with the operatives in such an independent frame of mind. Raising of wages had not improved the conditions because of a general raising of wages in other lines of employment in the same vicinity. Higher wages, in fact, had really lessened the labor supply because the help could earn enough to meet their ordinary needs without working full time. The competition of the mills for help also further limited the supply, as the help was shifting around from one mill to another, consuming considerable time in travelling. It is estimated that there was enough help on the cars and carts, journeying from mill to mill to run all the idle spindles. One mill employing 421 hands when full, had 542 names on the pay-roll, and it was not running full at that. Families were being offered transportation expenses, and in some cases their debts at the local stores were also cancelled. It is hard to conceive of a more demoralizing state of affairs.

And it is useless to look for any immediate improvement unless the mills using common looms will promptly adopt the Northrop. This would relieve the present situa-

tion more or less, but if the cotton mill industry of this country is to expand as it ought to expand, it needs a large and continuous supply of efficient mill labor.

As there seems to be no section of this country where a supply of unemployed, intelligent labor exists, the only solution of the problem is in carefully selecting immigrants. Large numbers of these are constantly arriving at the North, but very few of them are settling in the southern states. I heard of certain experiments in the line of inducing immigration, but there seemed to be a distinct prejudice against the more naturally available race. People are easily acclimated to similar conditions. The climate of the South is not very different from that of northern Italy. The success of recent new cotton mills in northern Italy shows that its people readily learn to operate cotton machinery, and those of us who have had some experience with colonies of these people who have settled in our northern states believe that they have the making of excellent citizens.

The South has tremendous possibilities; in fact, its present development is amazing to the onlooker. It has wonderful resources, but it needs workers to develop them. These workers should be selected without prejudice and made as comfortable as possible in their new surroundings.

I append some statistics recently printed, which should be of interest in this connection.

NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS OF FIRST TWELVE RACES
ENTERING THE STATES MENTIONED FOR THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

	Mass.	Georgia. North Carolina. South Carolina.
English	5,935	90
Finnish	1,499	3
German	1,115	80
Greek	2,119	112
Hebrew	6,229	140
Irish	7,612	24
Italian	13,051	22
Lithuanian	1,604	
Polish	5,823	3
Portuguese	3,920	1
Scandinavian	3,978	20
Scotch	1,420	29
Total	54,305	524



